GENIN'S FESTIVAL HATS FOR HOLIDAYS Now ready.

GRNIN'S HAT STORS.

Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND TO THE PUBLIC.

Our Fall and Winter Clothing of every ness, full dress, or traveling purposes Sphank you Itamir. Nowhere clae can such handsome and serv di kinds of beaver cloths, &c., introduced t

OTR PRICES.

Craimed that no house in the City shall undersell us, we are ing the best and most elegant Fall and Winter Clothing we ever manufactured below the so-called cheap prices of integration of integration of the so-called cheap prices of integration of integration of the so-called c

NEW-YORK

KRROSEYS OR.,

A full supply for the Winter DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,

No. 98 PEARL-ST., N. Y.

BALMORAL.—Holiday, Winter, Promenade and Riding Boots. Cantrant. has an endless variety of THICK Scors and Shous for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen; Balmoral Boots, Guisers, 127 and 147, Ball Shppers, &c., at No. 512 teachws.

ENGLISH SKATES, FURNISHED TOOL CHESTS and CARPRYERS' Tools generally, the largest assortment to be found at Woods' Tool Store, No. 47 Chathamest., corner of North Williamest. Established 1831. Removed from 62 Chathamest.

To CAPITALISTS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER Secthe Warm Closer is not a mere medical preparation, but age be esteemed as a necessary luxury conductive to the comfert of every consumer, and the preservation of health. For sale by all Druggists, and at the Depots, No. 44 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

BAERY'S TRICOPHEROUS Le the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
ty it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 Mulberty-st. N. Y.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sawing Machiness, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wirson Manufactures Company, No. 200 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the horseholds of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence we have interested ourselves in their behalf.

Mith best wishes, your brethren, and hence we have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABBL STEVENS,
JABBS FLOT,
JABBS FLOT,
JABBS FLOT,
JABBS FLOT,
JABBS WISE,
DAYISS CRUCKING SECURITY SERVICE AND ALLIAND.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. The Family Sewing-Machine, A..... The Family Sewing-Machine.....

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. No. 159 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS Family Sewing-Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York,

No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. We prefer Grover & Baker's for our own family use."-[N. Y.

THE EUREKA CELEBRATED SEWING MA-CMIN 12—Price \$50, complete. Office No. 489 Broadway, cor of Broome-st. N. B.—Parties not having the full amount, be accommodated by applying at the office. Local Agents want Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
With HALL's Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
S. C. Hankinsk & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. T.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES sre narivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No chrinking nor turning up bultind. BATCHRION'S HAIR DYS, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dys known. Applied at the Factory, No. 288 Broadway, opposite the Park. A FRIEND IN NEED-TRY IT.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.

DR. SWERT'S INFALLIBLE LINERY.

great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the
of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connection, the celebrated
etter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man.
certain and immediate curs for rheumatism, gout, neusprains, bruises, cuts. wounds, sores, burns, scadds, piles,
p, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous
rs, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a
RIVARABEON & Co., Preprietors, Norwich, Conn. For
rywhere.

Orna Tures with success, in effecting permanent cures of Her-nia or Rupture at No. 2 Vessey-at. Ladies waited upon by a fo-make is private rooms. Also, Tausans of every description for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trasses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bundages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kase Caps, Ankiets, and all Surgical appliances scientifically applied, by Marass & Co. No. 2 Vessey st., N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMPS, 3 and 10 cents, for sale a

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

H. C. SPALDING, No. 20 Plati-st.

Post-Office address. Box No. 3,500. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, &c. BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, &cc.

The Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of The Chicago New Covernat, says of BROWS's BRONCHIAL TROUBER: "We have freedbastly had occasion to text the efficacy of BROWS's BRONCHIAL TROCKERS, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. From our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and Bronchial compisints."

Koyz.—We publish the above statement as reading matter, because we have couldence in the Froches, having tried them froquently, and always with success.—[Cincinnati Christian Herald. Sold by all bruggists.

BERBE'S KITCHEN RANGES. The most complete cocking apparatus in use. They are done-le, economical in faci, and sure cakers.

Fet up and werranted, by Fowless, Kirtland & Co.,
(Late James, Boobe & Co.,)
No. 356 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR OLB, AND YOUNG, AND WORTHY, THE CONFIDENCE OF ALL.—Prof. Wood's Hain RESTORATIVE, Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Faney Good Design.

Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the be-one extant for the safe, sure, rapid, and permanent ours Coughs, Coids, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthms, Bloeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thou-sands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in

There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. Fowlk & Co., Boston, whose printed name is on the

Sold in New-York by Bannes & Pank, F. C. Wells & Co. HEUREMAN & Co., SCHIRFFELIN, BROTHERS & Co., McKrason & Roberts, and by druggists and dealers everywhere, in city and

ONLY SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

ONLY SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

WINCHISTER'S HYPOPROSPHITES

For Consumption, Discases of the Nervous and Blood Systems, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitia, Anemia, Rickets, and all Disorders dependent on imperfect or impaired Nutrition. This Remedy acts with INVANIABLE REFICACY in all stages of Consumption, and is a sure PREVENTION when used in cases of horeditary prodisposition.

PRICES.—In new enlarged bottice (pints), \$2; extra size (7 oz.), \$1 per bottle. Circulars gratis. This is the only Preparation made after Dr. Churchill's Original Formula. Sold Wholesale and Retail at No. 43 John-st., and by all respectable Druggists. Inquire for, and use only "Winchester's Genuine Preparation."

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS and TOUPERS. surpase all in either hemisphere. His assertment of Ladies Long Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His splendid Dye is applied by experienced artists, to the satisfac-ion of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Book-keepers, clerks, and

SCATTER THE GEMS OF THE BEAUTIFUL. Prof. C. P. ANTHON'S CATCASIAN CREAM is the best art for beautifying the compelexion, rejuverating the skin, and preventing chapping extent. A betamical proparation search to contain ne poison. For sale by Batlar at the Bible Ho-sund by Druggies generally.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER. ADDRESS SHAUNDER OF THE GRANT STRANSFRANCE
AND PAIR DESTROYAL.
A positive subidots to Caugh, Colds, Weakness of the Chost, and all Phimonary Affections incident to our changeable dimate.
PAIN CANNOT REST WHERE THE PLASTER IS
Price PPLIES.
SOLD BY ALL DRESSIES & DOWN AND
COUNTRY.

Has any one dear to you taken to strong drink? Has any one dear to you taken to strong drink? Ore him Dn. Zell's Temperance Powners; they will seen produce a dislike to all intextesting drinks and opium. Powders, with directions, from \$2 to \$5. Warranted purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but will surely de good. Try it! Dottor's Office, No. 42 2d-4t., two doors from 2d-4v., New-York. (The Powders can be sent to the sountry by mail.) EXTRAORDINARY SALE GREEKL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRIOR.

Great Reduction in Prior.

E. V. Haughwout & Co.,

Nos. 488, 496, and 492 Broadway, cor. of Brosme-il.,

Buring received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for

sale on Manufacturant's Account, and having themselves as

unusually beavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, lave for

riew of the uppreseding close of the business season, determined

to make a large seduction in their prices.

From This Time Live In the lay of January Next,

to insure a large demand, and thus emable them to materially re
duce their stock before the close of the year.

In consequence of the reduced standard of Austrian Cur
renew, they are enabled to offer their Boutenian and Grennan Coops, Punchashop at the Lath Fair at Leiffic, at Un
parallebed Low Prices.

The following are a comple of their reduced prices:

Complete Whith Farners China Dissing, Dessent, and

The Schousing are a comple of their reduced prices:

Complete Whith Farners China Dissing, Dessent, and

The Schousing are a complete of their reduced prices:

Complete Whith Farners China Dissing, Dessent, and

The Schousing are to complete the close of Rock Cut-and

English Schousing are the complete the close of Rock Cut-and

English Schousing are the complete the close of Rock Cut-and

English Schousing are the complete the close of Rock Cut-and

English Schousing are the close of the prices;

which we assert to be the cheapers sets over sold in this country.

RICH DECRATED DINING SERVICES, and appeared.

Heavy Silver-Plated Carbons at \$5, \$5, and \$10,

and Sheppield Quality at \$15 and \$25.

Heavy Silver-Plated Carbons at \$25 and \$30,

said of arquisity style and symbol, at \$35.

Bett of Cut-and Engraved Decanters, \$5 per pair, and

Cut-Boughaid and Engraved Decanters, \$5 per pair, and

O per pair. Out and Engraved Decanters, \$5 per pair, and

Cot Bohemian Gobilets, #4 per dozen, &c., &c., &c. We sak the public to examine our goods and prices, and se but the reduction of prices is genuine. Prices are marked in plain figures, from which No Deviation can be made.

RALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE LARGEST IN THE CITY. BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS Nos. 70 and 73 Bowery.

A large and extensive stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, amounting to \$150,000, must be sold before the 15th day of January next-all manufactured within the last two months.

nonths.

The Custom Room contains seasonable Goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the city are engaged here.

Over 200 Rougs px Chammer, of exquisite taste and style; variety, and the best artists in the city are engaged here.
Over 500 Robbs Dr. Charburk, of exquisite taste and style;
also, Furnishing Goods of every description.
Perticular attention is given to the Children's Department.
Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.
Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy
articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for
cost, or even less, somer than to carry it over—saving fully 25
per cent to the purchaser.

WINTER GLOVES, &c.,
At Retail. A very large lot open Trits Day, at No. 61
Nassau-st. and No. 321 Broadway. IRA PERINGO & SON.

GREAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA. MARIANNA, FLA., Nov. 4, Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Mesers. S. C. Herreine & Co.

Gents: On the 22th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herrino's Patent Sare in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cells below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Charpion Firm Froof Sare. Tou will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers, and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours.

D. D. Leelle.

Respectfully yours.

Firm at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Mesers. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in layor of Hershies's Father Firms Proof Sates.

In the fire which consumed our steam-sawing and carpentershops, on the night of the 29th October last, we shad one of Hershies's Safes, and though exposed to intense heat (it was entirely red-hot on the outside) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening it the next day we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our saw shill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the Firm-Proof qualities of Hershing's Safes.

John & Gro. Girson.

Great Firm at Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Nor. 22, 1859.

S. C. Herrinu & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
Great The small Safe, which purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, on the 16th inst. The Safe was Rep. Hor, and on opening it the next morning ( found its contents, which consisted of silver, \$200 in bank hills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKLEFORD, Auctioneer.

Another in Sanh Fiel. Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859. Messrs. S. C. Herrino & Co.

Atlanta, Gr., Nov. 20, 1002.
Gents: The Herrino's Patent Champion Sape I bought of you about one month ago was in the fire of the left inst., in a large two-story wooden builden, and on opening it found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your Agents, W. Herrino & Son. Respectfully yours, F. H. Coleman.

F. H. COLEMAN.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Firm and Burglan Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMP'M .- E. ANTHONY,

TO THE INTELLIGENT. TO THE INTELLIGENT.

All diseases arise from or end in impurity of the blood. No matter how called, each can be cured by regetable purgatives which do not only "nip in the bud," but actually expel the fou humors which produce dreaded headache, tic doloreux, and rhematism, as well as liver affections, pain in the side, and general heaviness and weariness upon the least exertion. Nay, BRANDRER'S PILLS not only cure these affections, but also asthma and all curable affections of the lungs, as well as recent colds and coughs. Even consumption and bleeding of the lungs have often oughs. Even consumption and bleeding of the lungs have often een cured by them. Remember, BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been cured by them. Remember, BKANDERTH'S FILES asve-trial of 108 years' duration, and are warranted purely vegetable, and incapable of injuring the tenderest age or weakest frame. These who use, recommend; but their virtues surpass enlogy. They must be used to be fully appreciated. Sold at principal office, No. 284 Canal-st., price 25c. a box, and by all druggists.

HECKER & BROTHER in which our Flour has been packed, refill them

WITH OTHER PLOTE, and SELL THEM AS OUR MANUFACTURE

This fraud is punishable, and the guilty dealers may rely upon being brought to justice, if they persist. A customer ought to uspect that some wrong use is intended, when the muslin bags

## New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for Tan Triburyan should in all cases be addressed to Horack Granting & Co.

eribers destring a change of direction will please mention their old Post-Office address, as well as the one to which wish their paper sont.

Also, whether it is the Dally, or Semi-Weekly, or Weekly

edition that is takes.

Clanges from Clabs should always be written for by the Post-master or Agent from whose Club the paper is taken, stating when the remittance was sent. By doing so delay may frequently be

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning edition to delivered to City Subscribers at 12; cents per week.

To Advertisers.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1860 will be issued about Christmas, and a limited number of pages will be devoted to advertisements, which will be indexed. Price \$75 per page; \$40 for half a page.

The entire Republican ticket has been elected n Kansas by majorities averaging over 3,000.

The Canal Commissioners have resolved to close the State Canals on the 12th inst.

The Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, United States District Attorney for Southern New-York, died at Stockbridge on Thursday night-The large Piane-forte manufactory of Lighte &

Bradburys, in Wooster street, was destroyed by fire vesterday morning, together with several othe buildings adjoining, involving altogether a loss of about \$164,000.

Advices, by express, from Pike's Peak to the 2d inst., have been received at Leavenworth. Severe weather had set in, and mining operations generally had been abandoned for the season. The express had brought \$8,000 worth of gold dust.

The House (that is to be) again narrowly escaped getting into a general fight yesterday. The debate was unusually spicy and diversified. A third ballot for Speaker being taken, Mr. Sherman's vote rose to 110-six less than were needed to elect

him. We believe five of the six would have been cast for him if sixth could have been had. Finally, Mr. HICKMAN of Penn. moved the Plurality rule, which was ruled then out of order, and the House, after two refusals to do so, adjourned. We have strong hopes that a Speaker will be chosen to-lay.

Whoever desires to know just what Democracy

(in the party sense of the term) is, should not fail to read carefully the instructive and luminous remarks of the Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN of Illinois in the House yesterday. Southerners appear greatly frightened at the presence of northerners. No matter who they are

or what their business, all men from the north are driven out of their cities and villages. Some thirty or forty business agents from New-York and Boston have recently been forced to return home. Very interesting and touching services were had

at the funeral of John Brown on Thursday. His neighbors all attended, as also two or three clergymen from Burlington. Remarks were made by J. McKim, of Philadelphia, and Wendell Phillips, of

The change in the vote for Speaker, yesterday, as compared with that of the day previous, was produced by Messrs. Carter, Nixon and Pratt votng for Mr. Sherman. Mr. Oliver paired off with Landrum, both being sick. For Mr. Bocock the vote was the same as on Wednesday. Mr. Gilmer's vote was reduced by Mr. Jenkin's voting for Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, for

The Hon. J. B. CLARK of Missouri is evidently laboring under a misapprehension. We stated the fact that he could not make a speech. Of that fact, the thousand or two persons who heard him try last Monday can bear witness. We did not say that he could not prove himself a blackguard-a very small amount of brains, added to the largest allowance of ill-breeding, suffices for that. His demonstration of yesterday was, therefore, entirely superfluous.

The Hon. WM. KELLOGG of Illinois informs the House and the country that he has something to say to me at his leisure. I hope he may be induced to hurry it up. I would like to be on hand when he next demonstrates, and I have sometimes engagements that call me out of town. If he wishes the name of the gentleman who listened to every friendly word I ever interchanged with Judge Douglas relative to politics, it is at his ser-

House, Dec. 9 .- Mr. Morris, on a question of privi-

SENATE, Dec. 9 .- Not in session.

lege, called attention to the charge made by Mr. Kellogg that Mr. Greeley had had a political interview with Senator Douglas in the latter's parlor; and also had read Mr. Greeley's demal. Mr. Kellogg replied that Horace Greeley and Senator Douglas had been put on trial, and he (Mr. K.) gave notice that he would hereafter prosecute the issue. Mr. Logan said the

charge was made to injure Mr. Douglas-who was the candidate for the Presidency on the part of the great North-West-to injure him by associating him with Mr. Greeley. Mr. L. declared that he would never again notice Mr. Kellogg, who, he said, when called upon for proof of his charges, like a spaniel shrank into a corner. At this point Mr. Kellogg rose from his seat, and, as if with hostile intent, advanced oward Mr. Logan who put himself into a defensive attitude. Members in the immediate vicinity seized upon both to restrain them, and much excitement prevailed throughout the Hall. The Clerk called foudly for order, and Mesers. K. and L. being widely separated, Mr. Legan continued his remarks, announcing that he was perfectly cool. Mr. Morris called for the Sergeant-at-Arms, but order was, after a while, restored. Mr. Taylor took the floor and proceeded to say that it was time these irritating discussions ceased, and that the representatives of the people should proceed to an election quietly and decently They should have some competent person to preserve order. After some cross-firing relative to applicase and hisses in the galleries and on the floor, Mr. Logan pronounced Mr. Kellogg's charge false in every respect. branding the charge as false. Mr. Logan again took the floor, reprobating the action of the Republican party in Illinois. Then followed a series of questions and replies between Mesers. Haskin and Logan, when Mr. Stanton obtained the floor, saying that he would yield it if the House desired to proceed to the election of a Speaker, provided he could have the floor again. This was agreed to, and a vote was taken, standing:

clared out of order, and the House adjourned. HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.

For Mr. Sherman, 110; Mr. Bocook, 88; Mr. Gilmer

20; scattering, 13. Attempts were made by Mr. Hick

man to move the plurality rule, but they were de

We do not intend to sit up with the Union a single night this Winter-not one. We need the time for sleep a good deal more than the Union needs our nursing. We quite well understand that there is soon to be some ground and lofty tumbling in the Dissolution line at Washington and further South; but we have no mind to assist at the performance. If there is to be any parading out of the Representatives' Hall, we insist that those engaged in it shall forfeit their pay thenceforth until they shall see fit to resume their seats and undertake to behave themselves. Spare diet is an excellent sedative for inflammable, choleric natures, and is a remedy neither expensive nor sanguinary. Let it have a fair trial.

But there are people laboring under concern of mind for the Union, and afraid that it is on the verge of disruption. To these we would address a

few frank words. The child that has learned that a hearty cry will bring anything it may choose to have, is already half spoiled and all but ungovernable. Let it be understood that the slaveholding oligarchy—the owners of the Southern negroes and newspapers-have only to bluster and threaten Secession to set our Edward Everetts, Hiram Ketchums, and Joe Ingersolls to drumming up Union-Saving meetings, and virtually urging the Free States to renounce every principle, stifle every conviction, surrender every position that implies a preference of Freedom to Slavery. and we shall have tantrum after tantrum to the end of time. It is this "alacrity in sinking" on the part of our Northern Conservatives that creates all the danger of Dissolution that exists.

As the cities that trade largely with the South are now performing their periodical Ko-Tow before the throne of King Cotton, we desire to make this truth so plain that nobody hereafter can fail to

A planter grows cotton and sells it, but never thinks of selling therewith his principles, or in any manner accommodating his convictions or their avowal to the prepossessions of the prospective buyer. If that buyer comes to his price and planks the tin, he takes the cotton; if not, not: and whether he be slaveholder, abolitionist, or

cle of difference—the best offer, backed by the cash,

is accepted. Why is it that calico and tape cannot be bought and sold on the same common-sense basis? Why should the buyer of goods exercise any more influence over the political opinions or acts of the producer or seller than the buyer of cotton does over the seller of that useful staple? Manifestly, the buyer in either case acts upon the promptings of his own supposed interest, and has no particular regard to the interest of the seller. Thus Great Britain is truly pronounced the hot-bed of Abolition; yet no planter hesitates to sell his cotton to and buy the fabrics of the British manufacturers. He never fancies that, by doing this, he is countenancing or commending Abolition; or, if he does, it makes no difference in his action. Such an absurdity as undertaking to punish the British for their Abolitien sentiments or acts by refusing to sell them cotton or buy their goods never enters his head.

Why, then, are the merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists of the North always dealt with as though they were of different and baser clay than those of Great Britain, and ready to profess or disavow any sentiment in order to keep on the right side of their customers? Why is every threat of Disunion at the South met with new prostrations and genuflexions from the North? We tell you, Cotton devotees of the Free States!

that it is your supplehess that is drifting the country toward the breakers of Disunion-it is the impression diffused throughout the South that the North can be bullied or frightened into the surrender of its convictions that invites and incites the menaces and resolves that are so fast committing the South to positions which involve the alternative of disunion or disgrace. Had you steadily, consistently said to the South, "This subject of "Slavery is one on which we cannot be expected " to think alike, but must agree to differ. We " will not intermeddle with Slavery where it is, "and you must not ask us to acquiesce in your planting it on common territory where it is not," there never would have been any danger of Disunion on this account. It is the current presumption at the South that the North can, through you, be brought to concede anything that the Slave Power may see fit to demand, that creates the real

Do you not see that there must be a limit to your concessions, and that limit must be reached at last? Some of you said, "Here it is!" when the Annexation of Texas was pressed while that country was still involved in war with our peaceful neighbor Mexico: others when the Missouri Compact was broken down; others when Kansas was invaded and her ballot-boxes polluted by the Border Ruffians, and the Federal Executive sided with the wrong-doers against their victims. Still others cried Enough when the Lecompton outrage was attempted. But the great majority have from the first shut their eyes and ears to every proof of Pro-Slavery aggression and wrong, lustily crying Peace when there was no peace, blinking the real question at issue, and charging their own neighbors and tellow-citizens with inciting and fomenting the agitation which was the inevitable result of Pro-Slavery exaction and aggression. You, gentlemen! are thus the real authors of the perils which now impend. Will you still persist in the path of danger, now that its perils are manifest?

Only let it be clearly understood that our devotion to the Union is no prempting of mercenary calculation—that, while we prefer to live in it, we can nevertheless live without it if we must-that we receive nothing from the South for which we do not render a fair equivalent, and are no more dependent on her than she is on us-that, while we do not ask her to forego the free expression of her own convictions, we will not surrender nor stifle ours-and we shall soon be all right. If she leaves us, it will be quite as much from disgust with our Doughfaces as from hate or dread of our Republicans. She loathes those who fawn on her (as she reasonably supposes) for gain quite as intensely as she detests avowed Abolitionists. Hence we see that Northern mercantile drummers and duns are now being turned back from the South without the least regard to their political professions or certifiof character. The cleanest bill of health, though emanating from an eminent cotton-broker and countersigned by a distinguished ribbon-seller, each of them conspicuous and blatant at every Unionsaving City Meeting of the last dozen years, will hardly carry a New-York merchant or clerk safely through from Richmond to New-Orleans; while in Mississippi or Arkansas-especially if he is known to be on a collecting tour-he cannot get on at all. If one result of this should be a very great reduction of our import and consumption of foreign gewgaws, we shall heartily rejoice over it; if another shall be a general diffusion of manufactures and mechanic arts throughout the South, we shall regard that effect with a still deeper satisfaction. With a proper diversification of industrial pursuits, Slavery would soon die out of the South, as it long ago vanished from Western Europe. Only let the North be frank and manly, calm, but resolved, and the peril of Disunion will soon have passed away.

A SLAVEHOLDING ANSWER TO ANTI-SLAVERY FACTS.

Hinton R. Helper, when a boy of seventeen, became a clerk in a bookstore in Salisbury, North Carolina. He remained there for the full term of three years for which he was employed, settled with his employer, and, with his best wishes and esteem, left for this City, where he arrived in the Spring of 1850. In the Fall of that year, he here met his old employer, who greeted him as a friend, and to whom he then and there was constrained by his own conscience to say, "Mr. ---, while I advice, and the assurance that it was usual with clerks to do so, I took money from your drawer, as I was prompted by my wants from time to time, until, in the whole three years the total amount thus taken was \$300. That sum I owe you and am unable now to pay: but I will pay it if I live: here is my note for it till I " can send you the money." His surprised employer commended his frankness in making the painful and unconstrained avowal, assured him that he should never think the worse but the better of him for the revelation thus made, took the note, and promised to keep the confession sacredly locked up in his own breast. Mr. Helper-hardly yet of age-went soon after to California, where he earned and remitted the money he had taken fraction, and has his receipt in full. The kindest relations were maintained between them; their intimacy was renewed after Mr. Helper's return to North Carolina, and his old employer repeatedly lent his indorsement to Mr. H., and had his notes discounted at the Salisbury Bank. No whisper of ill-feeling ever arose between them, until Mr. Helper, years after he had repaid the money, published

intensely Pro-Slavery, violated the confidence that had been reposed in him, and endeavored to crush Mr. H. by proclaiming the self-confessed, bitterly lamented transgression of his boyhood. And on this state of facts, Senators from North Carolina and the President's Washington organ stigmatize Helper as "a thief," a "fugitive thief," "fugitive frem justice," &c., &c.

Can there be any doubt which should stand fairest in the eyes of the public-Mr. Helper or the betrayer of his volunteered confession, and those who thus basely misuse it?

BROWN HIS OWN INTERPRETER.

Wheever would understand and appreciate Hugh Latimer, Algernon Sidney, George Danton, and the men of their respective classes, must, as near as possible, place himself in their several positions, look at what they combatted in the light in which they viewed it, and scan their acts from their own chosen stand-points. In no other mode can he properly estimate their motives or correctly test heir characters, and decide whether the deeds for which they suffered death sprang from mental or moral obliquity, were the result of errors of the understanding or of a corrupt heart.

Let us try John Brown by this recognized standard. In doing so, we must wholly ignore the general sentiment of the country in regard to Negro Slavery. Brown held that there was no law for Slavery. Not that the laws creating and supporting it were bad laws-they were no laws at all; that, defining law as " a rule of action," they were no more entitled to exact obedience than the bloody code of an Algerine corsair. He adopted as his own the doctrine of Lord Brougham, and which is but the summary of the teachings of Holt, Hale, Littleton, Bracton, Fortescue, Coke, Noyes, Blackstone, and other fathers of the Common Law:

"Tell me not of rights; talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right; I ac knowledge not the property. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim. There is a tell me of laws that sanction such a claim. There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all time—it is the law written by the finger of God upon the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man."

Brown was descended from a brave Revolutionary stock. He held that the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence were the property of the slaves of Virginia in our day, as really as of their masters in 1776; that the equality of birth, the inalienable right to liberty, the duty of governments to protect this right, and, failing to do so, the duty of the oppressed to overthrow such governments, which that Declaration proclaims, were principles universally applicable to all ranks and conditions of

Brown traced his lineage from one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower. His religion was of the antique type of the English Commonwealth-the faith of Baxter and Bates, of Bunyan and Brewster. He trusted in God, and kept his powder dry. Like Samuel the prophet, with an ear keenly susceptible to the cry of the oppressed and the needy, he could, on due provocation, with a relentless hand, hew Agag in pieces before the Lord. Believing that Slavery was not only wrong, but cruel, he received in their literal import and strove to obey the Divine injunctions-"Remember them that are in bonds "as bound with them;" "Deliver the prey out of "the hands of the spoiler;" "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Brown held, therefore, that every slave in Vir ginia had as perfect a right to walk out of the State at his pleasure as Henry A. Wise; that every socalled law which prevented his thus doing was invalid is its inception and oppressive in its operaion, and was no law, but sheer piracy; that if the slaves, through ignerance or timidity, refrained from exercising their "inalienable rights," it was his duty to enlighten and assist them; and that any law which forbade his doing so was to be treated as

an invasion of his own rights, and set at defiance. Brown had a remarkably practical mind. He went straight at whatever he undertook. Doubtless he was too much of a literalist, and possessed too mathematical a judgment, to take the wisest Slavery in all its relations. The emancipation of slaves was the great idea of his life. It was his avocation, his mission, his passion; and, discarding mere moral sussion and direct political action, like that of the "Liberty party," or indirect, like that of the Republican party, he went at his work as he would solve a mathematical problem. For example: the last census revealed to him the fact that there were 4,000 slaves in Jefferson County, Virginia. Now, if he could, by a bold stroke, take off 500 of these, he would reduce the number in that county ene-eighth. If the blow proved successful, it could be repeated again and again there or else where; and so on till his mission closed with the termination of his life. That was his way of doing his part of the work.

Now, there is not a candid, well-informed person in the country who believes that Brown, in his October raid at Harper's Ferry, contemplated anything beyond this. He, undoubtedly, through the misrepresentations of Cook, hoped to lead off a large body of slaves. Believing fully in the right and duty of self-defense, he had provided weapons for the protection of his party if attacked on their march out of Virginia and through Maryland to the Free States. Every shred of evidence in relation to his pikes, rifles, and revolvers, tends in this direction, and no other. The idea that he aimed to excite an insurrection, in the ordinary and sanguinary sense of that phrase, is scouted by every mind capable of weighing testimony. As to the inchoate plan of a " Provisional Government," was a clerk in your employ, misled by bad found in the possession of Brown, it was evidently a mere system of rules for the government of his party in their contemplated scheme of emancipating slaves. He and his coadjutors unquestionably intended to carry on this work on a large scale and through a series of years, and these rules were to be the by-laws, the articles, for the government of this novel Voluntary Association. Brown believed thus, and thus Brown acted. He was sincere in his creed. He followed it to its legitimate results. He was an apt illustration of the apostolic apothegm, "As a man thinketh, so is he."

We are not now discussing the soundness of Brown's principles, nor the propriety of his measures; but simply looking at him in that relation to both, which his judgment and conscience taught him to occupy. Suppose, hen, for the argument's from his former employer, with interest to the last sake, that he was mistaken in his views of the law of Slavery, the rights of the negroes, the doctrines of the Declaration, the teachings of inspiration, the principle of self-defense, and his own personal duty in the premises: Do not the sincerity of his belief, his fidelity to his convictions, and the courage, dignity, and unfaltering faith with which he met the dire consequences of his acts, pour a flood of redeeming sunshine around his character? If puneither, white, black, or sollow, makes not a parti- his book on Slavery. Then his old employer, being rity of motives can sometimes excuse erroneous

deeds, was ever man better entitled to the benefit of this extenuating plea than John Brown?

Philosophic historians, when weighing the characters of Cranmer, Latimer, Strafford, Sidney, Vergniaud, Robespierre, Marat, and the long list of martyrs and felons who have been put to death for avowing principles and committing acts, have deemed it just, yea, necessary, that they should place themselves in the position of those upon whom they pronounced judgment, and look at men and things from the stand-points of those whom ther applauded or condemned. This they have done, not to confound the qualities of actions, but to analyze the motive-springs whence they flowed; not to excuse errors, but to explain their causes; not to extenuate crimes, but to allot to transgressors the true measure of their guilt. And is not John Brown, whether he be saint or traiter, marter or murderer, entitled to be tried by this universally accepted rule?

Tested by this rule, Brown must, in the calm udgment even of the believers in the divine right of slaveholding, be assigned a place not among bad men, but misguided entbusiasts. On the other hand, those who believe that he was essentially right, need have no fears of the verdict of posterity. No student of History doubts that the proportional share of such as revere his memory, will increase as years roll on, until, in the good time coming, when Amercan Slavery shall have passed away, mankind uniersally will hail him as a martyr in the cause of civil and religious Liberty. In that day, Reformers, struggling with the wrongs of their time, will be stimulated to self-sacrificing exertions as they contemplate the unaffected firmsess, the self-poised dignity, the Christian heroism, with which John Brown, in the face of deadly enemies, and with not one sympathizing friend near him, mounted the scaffold with steady step and even pulse, and sealed a life of devotion to a Sublime Idea, by a death that scarcely finds a parallel in the annals of Martyrology.

The passage from Mr. Helper's "Crisis" which has been oftenest quoted, in Congress and the Pro-Slavery journals, as treasonable and abhorrent, is that in which he calls on the cowed and dumb Anti-Slavery Whites of the South to stand by each other and overthrow the despotism which now crushes them. Here is his recommendation:

"I. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South. "Il. Ineligibility of Pro-Slavery slaveholders; never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of Human Slavery.

Human Slavery.

"Ill. No cooperation with Pro-Slavery politicians; no fellow hip with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society.

"IV. No patronage to Pro-Slavery merchants; no gaestahin slaves waiting hotels; no fees to Pro-Slavery lawyers; no employment to Pro-Slavery physicians; no audience to Pro-Slavery.

oursens.

"V. No more hiring of claves by non-slaveholders.

"VI. Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to Pro-

-We copy the above from Mr. Buchanan's immediate organ, The Constitution, wherein it has been flaunted as something awful almost daily for a week past; and turning to the quiet, steady old National Intelligencer, of Thursday, we found therein the proceed. inings of "a large meeting of the citizens of Westmoreland County, Virginia, held on the 28th ult., to express their indignation, &c., aroused by the doings of John Brown." The practical propositions propounded by this meeting are as follows:

First. We will adopt a strict non-intercourse in trade and com-merce with the citizens and merchants of all the non-siavehold-ing States. We will neither sell to them any article of she growth or manufacture of our State, nor buy from them nor cen-sure any article of the growth or manufacture of their States. Second. We will cease to travel amongst them, or visit them, except upon the most orgent and unavoidable business. Third. We will employ no laborers or mechanics from the North.

mary manner, all itinerant vendors of Northern books, newspape periodicals, or any other article of Northern growth or manu-ture; and all persons who are suspected of anti-slavery optus or sympathics, or who cannot give a precise and true secoun-themselves as engaged in lawful business, we will treat as grants and incendiaries.

-These moderate measures they propose to try as an experiment; which, failing of the desired effect, they will next resort to Disunion. Such resolves are common throughout the Slave Statesand were before John Brown ever saw Virginia. But we never heard that any author or advocate of such resolves was ever threatened with the penalties of treason, or denied the fellowship of the National Democracy, on that account. Recommendations of non-intercourse are only deemed monstrous and treasonable when they are made in opposition to Slavery.

CALEB AND COMPANY.

We are astonished at the quantity of incendiary matter put forth at the recent Union-Saving meeting in Boston by venerable and distinguished conservatives like Edmard Everett and Levi Lincoln. In referring to John Brown's attempt, Mr. Everett magnifies its character and enlarges upon its criminality from the circumstance that it took only 150 men in 1848 to upset the French monarchy. Mr. Everett, Mr. Everett, what are you doing? What do you see in shape of a parallel between the oppressions of a corrupt and effete dynasty like that of Louis Philippe, and the patriarchal institutions of Virginia, that you should thus intimate that the latter may some day be as suddenly overturned as the other by some 150 incendiary revolutionists? Have we, indeed, an institution among us akin to the rule of the younger branch of the Bourbons? Mr. Everett, if you thought so, this was no time to say so. What will the South think of such sympathy, such support as this?

Look, too, at the diabolical sentiments expressed by Old Governor Lincoln. Hear him utter that outrageous Black Republican doctrine: "I am a friend to Freedom. I would restrict Slavery to its parrowest legalized limits, and do whatever is in my power to remove it from the whole land." At this most incendiary sentiment we fancy we hear the whole North cry, "Hear, hear!" and the whole South break forth in a simultaneous, "Oh, oh!"-Call you this backing of your friends, gentlemen conservatives of Boston? It won't do. It won't

From these fanatical declarations and intimations, which might have been borrowed from the most pestiferous of Republican Journals, it is refreshing to turn and listen to the clear, clarion roll of the voice of the immortal Caleb. General Cushing, of the American Army and Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, comes down himself, dressed in Wellington boots, gigantic spurs, and a prodigious broadsword (figuratively, of course, we mean) after this

"Why am I struggling in valn? Why should I draw upon myself the odium of my fellow citizens by struggling single-handed against this svil." What are time and tide to me? I can play my part in the drams of life, wasther it be peace or war [loud sheers]; and if these misquided persons are to bring upon our unhappy land the calamities of civil war, downstation, massacre, and ruin—of these things shall be, then God will provide for me the duty I have to perform, and the head and the hand to do and to suffer, according to the will of His good providence." [Tremendous applause.]

Here is sympathy for you worth having. Here s a man ready to come to time, so long as anybody can be found to hold him up. Bravo! Cushing You at least will back your friends fully, completely, fiercely, ferociously even, when the occasion arises and black conspiracy demands. We fancy we see on your flaming hilt already great gouts of blood. But, Caleb, restrain your impulses, lower your tone, control your ardor. You will frighten the women-and the children, Caleb.